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COUNTY OF SURREY

# Urban District of Woking



## REPORT

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
together with the Report of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
for the year 1968

Woking  
1968



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WOKING

HEALTH COMMITTEE

1968/69

Chairman:

\*Councillor D.A. Boorman

Vice-Chairman:

\*Councillor J.H. Kaser

The Chairman of the Council:

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Councillor Mrs. H. Smith

Councillor A.D. Turnbull

\*Councillor A.R. Wenden

Councillor F. Whitehurst

\* Indicates members of Medical Services Sub-Committee

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

P.L. Karney, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

A. Barnett, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

P.G.H. Smith, M.A.P.H.I.

## PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORATE

### Senior Public Health Inspectors:

L.K. Edwards, M.A.P.H.I. (Housing)  
C. Drake, M.A.P.H.I (Special Functions)

### Public Health Inspectors:

T.R. Bolton, M.A.P.H.I. (from 1.1.68)  
C.J.S. Elston, M.A.P.H.I.  
Mrs. J. Frost, M.A.P.H.I.  
G. Wright, M.A.P.H.I.

### Pupil Public Health Inspectors:

R.J. Brown  
\*S/Sgt T.M. Daniel (to 31.7.68)  
\*S/Sgt G.C. Davies (to 12.7.68)  
\*S/Sgt R.G. Ellis (from 15.7.68)  
\*S/Sgt B.W. Woodcock (from 15.7.68)  
\* Seconded from Army School of Health

### Pest Control Section:

W. Holmes  
K.L. McDowell

## ADMINISTRATION

G.C. Murrell, D.M.A.	...	...	...	...	Chief Administrative Assistant
D.J. Legge	...	...	...	...	Deputy Chief Administrative Assistant

Miss M. Cottingham	Mrs. B.L. Wightman (to 20.9.68)
Miss P.C. Hill	Mrs. J.E. Wynn
Mrs. J.M. Stanbridge	Mrs. M. Bailey (part-time)
J. Tulett	Mrs. L.M. Webster (from 7.10.68)

## SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION

B.D. Gatrell  
Mrs. J.C. Duckett  
Mrs. J. Morris (half-time)

## NURSING AND CHILD WELFARE SECTION

Miss M.P. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., Q.N., H.V. Cert.	Superintendent Nursing Officer
Miss M.J. Kiddle (from 1.7.68)	Mrs. E. North (half-time)
Mrs. M.A. Beaman (half-time from 1.7.68)	Mrs. J. James (half-time)

## SOCIAL WELFARE SECTION

Miss J.M. Evans, A.M.I.S.W.	Social Worker (families)
Mrs. D.E. Stark, Dip.S.S.	Medical Social Worker
Miss W.M. Oliver	Home Help Organiser
Mrs. B. McLachlan, Dip.S.S.	Social Worker for Handicapped (half-time)
Miss H. Duplessis	Trainee Home Teacher for Blind
Mrs. J.E. Bailey (to 31.10.68)	Welfare Assistant (half-time)
Mrs. M.E. Brown	
Mrs. S.E. Dosser (to 31.7.68)	
Mrs. B.G. Houghton (from 12.8.68)	



Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Report for the year. The report is in the normal four sections with as far as possible the relevant statistics at the end of each section.

The population of Woking has been reduced by 1,600 by the Registrar General, although it is difficult to see the reason for the reduction. It may well be due to an over estimate in the past which was revealed in the sample census of 1966. Employment in the area remains satisfactory.

The health of the district also remains satisfactory and there are no marked changes in the vital statistics which generally compare with those of the County. There were a 100 more deaths than in the previous year and this increase was largely due to influenza and pneumonia. These were in the early months of the year and not associated with the 'Hong Kong Flu' which did not seem to occur in Woking. Infant deaths were the highest for some time and respiratory infections were the cause in the majority of the deaths occurring after the first month. A campaign of measles vaccination of all children, at first aged 1 - 4 years and later extended to the age of 7, was carried out during the year and measles vaccination was added to the schedule of vaccinations and immunisations in children.

The work in the personal health section was maintained. Unfortunately, owing to the shortage of health visiting staff, progress in the health visitor attachment scheme has had to be suspended. I am grateful to a small group of married health visitors with young families who are helping with relief duties. The number of babies born was about the same as last year. Fewer were delivered at home, the figure being half what it was only five years ago. The number of patients attended by district nurses was about the same as last year, but the number of visits has increased by over 2,000. This is because the percentage of patients over 65 has once again risen.

The work of the Social Service Section continues to expand. The number of families on the Case Conference Register is 92 and in addition 46 others receive special attention from health visitors. Towards the end of the year the Westgate Centre was built and opened to further the work pioneered in conjunction with the W.R.V.S. at "Coniston" in organising a Day Centre for the frail elderly and disabled, and the provision of a "coffee morning" each day. The needs of the elderly, particularly of the infirm, have shown that medical and social problems are more vitally inter-related. A failure to develop a positive policy leads to frail old people finding themselves in an administrative no man's land.

In the Mental Health Service there was a steady improvement in the recruitment and training of staff which resulted in the section taking over the regular visiting of all subnormals over school age and also in a steadily improving liaison with Brookwood Hospital. The 'Evening Club' has become an established part of the Community Service and attendances each week are fully maintained. The Mentally Handicapped Children's Society's Social Club continues to play a very useful service with the subnormals.

The work of the department in the environmental field has been reported upon by Mr. Barnett, Chief Public Health Inspector. Much of the year's work was concentrated on the repair and improvement of houses and on food hygiene. A most successful short course was organised on food hygiene to food traders, and talks on food hygiene given to secondary schools. Both were well received. The unusually heavy rainfall during the year put a considerable strain on the surface and foul water drainage, especially in the Horsell and Knaphill areas. Serious flooding of the River Wey occurred in mid-September in the South-East part of Woking, especially in Byfleet. This brought many problems to the affected householders. The new extension to the Wisley Sewage Works became operational at the end of the year.

Early this year agreement was reached between the County and District Council on the appointment of a Deputy Medical Officer and Dr. T.M.C. Lindsay joined the staff in June. The Success of Staff Sergeant T.A. Daniel in winning the Ronald Williams Gold Medal at the end of his training is reported by the Chief Public Health Inspector in his preface.

My thanks are due to all concerned in the preparation of the Report, to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support, to the County Health staff for all their help and advice, and to the staff of the department for their help and co-operation during the year.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

P.L. KARNEY,

Medical Officer of Health.



GENERAL

AND

STATISTICAL

General Statistics  
Social Conditions  
Vital Statistics  
Infectious Diseases  
Public Health Laboratory  
Service

## STATISTICS AND GENERAL HEALTH

The total population has been reduced by the Registrar General by 1,600. The reason for the deduction is not clear but does not appear justified by a perusal of statistics that are available.

The number of births is almost the same as last year, the birth rate being between that of the Surrey County and England and Wales.

The number of deaths increased by 100 to the previous year. The increase in deaths was largely due to influenza and pneumonia. A good percentage of these occurred in the first three months of the year and appeared to be the continuation of a similar rise that occurred at the end of 1967. However, the much heralded 'Hong Kong Flu' epidemic did not seem to materialise in Woking.

Infant deaths are the highest for some time and pneumonia and other respiratory infections account for the majority in the post neonatal period (after the first month). Perinatal deaths, although not as high as last year, are still higher than the Surrey County average.

There were only two deaths due to motor vehicle accidents - both of these occurred in the 15 - 25 years age group.

## SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

Figures for the Sample Census done in 1966 have just been released and give evidence of Woking's popularity as a commuter town. Nearly six thousand of the working population of nearly thirty-four thousand work outside Woking. The Census also includes a socio-economic analysis of all employed. For men the most populous group is "clerks and cashiers", followed by "administration and managers". Unemployment was 1.6 per cent.

Included in this section are reports on water supply. The water supply in the area has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. Bacteriological and chemical analyses of the raw water and the water going into supply are made regularly and have been found satisfactory. The water is not plumbo solvent and the fluoride content is less than 0.1 parts per million.

The very heavy rainfall during the year put a heavy strain on the surface water and foul water drainage, especially in the Horsell and Knaphill areas. Plans for increasing the number of trunk sewers taking the collective flow from these areas to the disposal works have been somewhat delayed and some surface floodings have occurred compelling the re-use of emergency overflows that had been sealed off.

In September a major flooding from the River Wey occurred in Byfleet and to a lesser extent in Old Woking and Horsell, and it was necessary to carry out evacuation in the Weymede Estate at Byfleet.

There is an ever increasing number of private swimming pools, and ten school learner pools are now under constant surveillance. In the past 4 - 5 years considerable advances in design technique in swimming pool manufacture have occurred, but unfortunately in their enthusiasm to own a pool many private individuals and schools do not appreciate the work and problems involved in maintaining a completed pool in a clean and satisfactory condition. A fuller and interesting report on swimming pools by the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector is included at the end of this section.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifications of infectious diseases during the year were well below normal. Notification of measles was particularly low. This may be partly because of the vigorous measles vaccination programme conducted earlier in the year, but a low number was expected in any case following the very heavy epidemic of 1967. The number of cases of dysentery was higher than usual and this occurred mostly in very young children. The number of cases of gastro enteritis admitted to

Ottershaw Hospital has been high. Persistent outbreaks of mild gastro enteritis, most often sonne dysentery, occur in certain primary schools. Also difficult to control are outbreaks of infectious hepatitis that have occurred in two primary schools. The number of cases is not considerable but continue to occur at first in one class and later spread to other classes through siblings. The use of gamma globulin in day schools appears not to be economically justified but some experience is being gained in the use of the Ictotest for the advance detection of jaundice in contacts and their early exclusion.

## **PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE - BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORTS**

During the year, 50 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and 45 passed the required tests. With regard to the remaining 5 samples the tests were void because the overnight temperature at the laboratory was too high. There has not been an increase in the sale of "ultra heat treated" or "Long Life" milk in the area although seventeen shops have now been granted licences to sell this brand of milk.

6 samples of cream were submitted for examination, two of which were reported upon as not being entirely satisfactory.

Almost all the ice cream sold in Woking is pre-packed and manufactured outside the district by firms of national repute, and is generally of a high bacteriological standard.

The sampling of ice cream from itinerant vendors creates difficulties because of their mobility and the fact that they tend to trade in the evenings and at weekends.

Twenty-one samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory; sixteen were placed in Grade I, one in Grade II, and four in Grade III.

## **SWIMMING POOLS**

There is an ever increasing number of private swimming pools being built in the area and these, along with the 10 school learner pools have been under constant surveillance during the year.

In the past 4 to 5 years considerable advances in design technique in swimming pool manufacture along with the miniaturising of filter, heating and chlorinating equipment has resulted in manufacturers advertising complete pool equipment at what can now be considered reasonable expense. Unfortunately, in their enthusiasm to own a pool, potential purchasers ignore the problems involved in maintaining a completed pool in a satisfactory clean condition.

When the initial flush of enthusiasm begins to wain, problems of algae breeding are noted, the weir overflows become blocked and ultimately damage results to either the water pump or the filter apparatus. Also, because of the corrosive nature of chlorine, whether it be powder, liquid or gaseous, breakdowns in the dosing mechanism result in the pool water becoming unfit to bathe in.

With the running of the school learner pools, too often the management of the chlorination and cleaning of debris is left to overworked caretakers who are not always properly instructed in pool maintenance. Thus at schools where there is a large daily throughput of bathers, the condition of the water content deteriorates rapidly, leaving little or no chlorine present to deal with bacteria likely to be present in almost every bathers ears, nose and mouth.

With this lack of free chlorine the pool water soon becomes discoloured and algae commence to breed on the walls and floor of the pool, ultimately causing clogging of the filter media. During the season one of my staff has taken spot checks at all school pools and it is evident that more serious consideration must be given to using 'breakpoint' chlorination allowing for at least 2 p.p.m. of free chlorine to be registerable at all times. This requirement would certainly increase the cost of pool running in the initial stages, but it would inevitably reduce maintenance costs on other ancilliary equipment. The overriding factor should of course be the improvement in the water sterility, so that all children using a particular pool would benefit.



During the year more details were made available concerning the use of cyanuric acid and the dosing of pools with chlorinated cyanurates. Cyanuric acid which is in no way related to cyanide has the ability of stabilising chlorine and preventing the oxygen from combining to produce molecules of  $O_2$ . Because of this effect available chlorine remains for from four to five times longer than normal. Field tests carried out in the West Sussex area shew that by adding cyanuric acid initially at the rate of 25 p.p.m. to the untreated pool water and using either tablets or granular forms of Dichloroisocyanuric Acid that greater control with less maintenance can result.

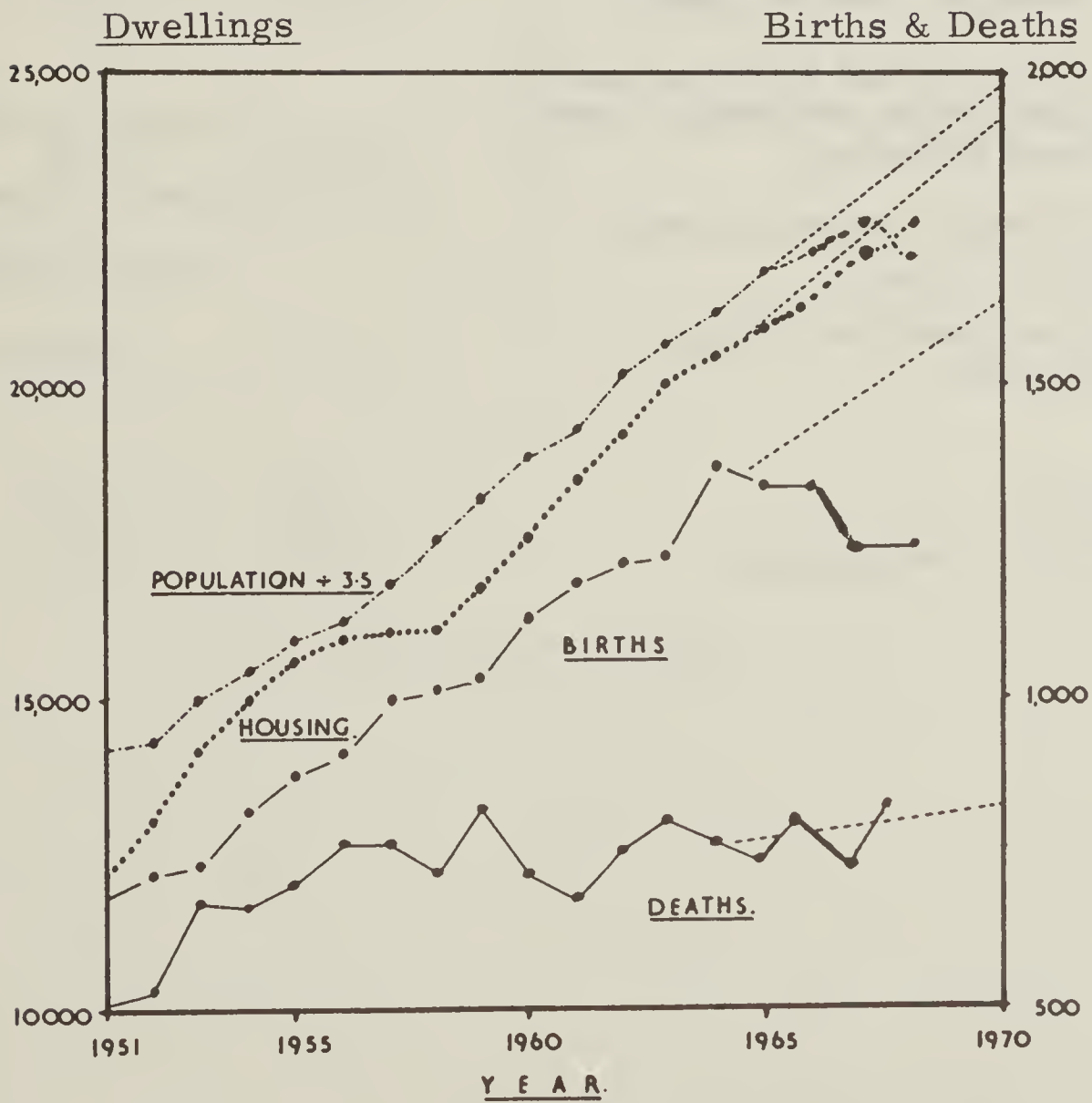
One pool in the district which was to have this type of treatment, was through design faults, not operating by the end of the season. Should this method of water treatment prove successful it may well prevent much of what has been said in previous paragraphs. However, much depends on the cost ratio which is at present slightly higher than the conventional chlorine materials.

In order to assist pool owners in keeping their pools in a chlorinated state an illustrated booklet compiled in the department has been made available. This booklet is not designed to override some of the excellent publications which are provided free by pool manufacturers, but seeks to clarify various chlorination methods, describes the construction of filters and suggests routine jobs which can be carried out by all members of a family.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN THE AREA

General Statistics

Area in acres	15,712
Total Population (mid 1968)	77,220
Number of inhabited houses (1.4.69) (this figure includes 276 Crown Dwelling Houses as from 1.4.69)	22,676
Rateable Value - General rate (1.4.69)	£3,911,533
Sum represented by penny rate (year 1968/69)	£ 15,825





Vital Statistics	Woking U.D.	Surrey C.C.	England & Wales
<b>Live Births</b>			
Number	1,228		
Rate per 1,000 population	15.9	14.68	16.9
<b>Illegitimate Live Births per cent of     total live births</b>	5.94	6.25	
<b>Stillbirths</b>			
Number	15		
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	12.07	11.49	14
<b>Total live and stillbirths</b>	1,243		
<b>Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year)</b>	30		
<b>Infant Mortality Rates</b>			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births	24.43	15.74	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	24.24	15.69	
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27.4	16.50	
<b>Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4     weeks per 1,000 live births)</b>	13.02	11.07	12.3
<b>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths     under 1 week per 1,000 live births)</b>	11.4	9.63	10.5
<b>Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and     deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000     total live and stillbirths)</b>	23.33	20.93	25
<b>Maternal Mortality (including abortion)</b>			
Number of deaths	-		
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	-	0.27	0.24
<b>Deaths</b>			
Number	830	10,808	577,000
Rate per 1,000 population	10.75	10.91	11.9

BIRTHS

	Males	Females	1968 Total	1967 Total	1966 Total
Live Births (legitimate)	601	554	1,155	1,149	1,264
Live Births (illegitimate)	43	30	73	75	72
Live Birth Rate (corrected)			17.01	16.62	17.17
Live Birth Rate - England & Wales			16.9	17.2	17.7

DEATHS

	Males	Females	1968 Total	1967 Total	1966 Total
Total Deaths	375	455	830	727	794
Death Rate (corrected)			9.68	8.11	8.66
Death Rate (England & Wales)			11.9	11.2	11.7

The principal causes of death, excluding those from zymotic diseases, were:-

Malignant neoplasms		154	18.55%	(16.51%)
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	9	)		
Hypertensive disease	12	)		
Ishaemic heart disease	152	)		
Other forms of heart disease	47	)	374	45.06%
Cerebrovascular disease	123	)		(50.89%)
Other diseases of circulatory system	31	)		
Influenza	12	)		
Pneumonia	114	)		
Bronchitis and emphysema	35	)	173	20.84%
Asthma	2	)		(14.31%)
Other diseases of respiratory system	10	)		
Motor vehicle accidents	2	)		
		)		
All other accidents	8	)	16	1.93%
		)		( 3.71%)
Suicide	6	)		

(1967 figures in brackets)

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

Malignant Neoplasms were responsible for 154 deaths or 18.55 (16.51 in 1967) per cent of total deaths and 1.99 (1.5 in 1967) per thousand of the population. The following table gives further details of the major cancer areas.

Region	Nos.	M.	F.	Age Range Average Age
Digestive:				
Stomach	12	5	7	<u>66 - 90</u> 75
Intestines	19	7	12	<u>36 - 84</u> 69
Rectum	5	1	4	<u>61 - 75</u> 67
Pancreas	5	1	4	<u>43 - 76</u> 72
Respiratory:				
Lungs	39	30	9	<u>43 - 89</u> 66
Breast and Genito-Urinary:				
Breast	14	-	14	<u>35 - 86</u> 61
Cervix & Uterus	-	-	-	-
Ovary	3	-	3	19 - 64
Prostate	4	4	-	76 - 88
Bladder	5	4	1	64 - 78
Leukaemia	9	3	6	7 - 88

DEATHS DUE TO VIOLENCE

The figures given below indicate the manner in which Woking residents met their deaths from violence:

Falls ... ..	2	Homicide ... ..	1
Road Traffic Deaths..	2	Poisoning ... ..	3
Drowning ... ..	1	Other ... ..	1

In addition to the above there were 6 suicides.

INFANTILE MORTALITY					
	Male	Female	1968 Total	1967 Total	1966 Total
Deaths under 1 year					
Legitimate	19	9	28	16	13
Illegitimate	2	-	2	3	5
Woking Quinquennial rate (average of five years)			16.73	14.17	13.28
England & Wales Quinquennial rate			18.9	19.44	20.14

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 week to 1 month	1 month to 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year
Antepartum haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	
Erythroblastosis (Rh incompatibility)	1	-	-	-	-
Birth injury	-	-	-	-	-
Prematurity	5	2	-	-	-
Foetal anoxia or hypoxia	1	-	-	-	-
Congenital abnormality	4	-	2	3	-
Broncho pneumonia	-	-	2	3	1
Other respiratory infections	-	-	-	1	1
Gastro enteritis	-	-	-	1	-
Other causes	1	-	-	-	-

Stillbirths					
	Male	Female	1968 Total	1967 Total	1966 Total
No. of stillbirths					
Legitimate	11	4	15	18	19
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-

The causes of the fifteen stillbirths were as follows:-

Toxaemia of pregnancy	...	...	...	...	1
Difficult labour with mal position	...	...	...		-
Placental insufficiency	...	...	...	...	1
Blood incompatibility	...	...	...	...	2
Cord conditions	...	...	...	...	2
Foetal anoxia and hypoxia	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital abnormality of nervous system			...		2
Other congenital abnormalities		...	...	...	-
Unknown causes	...	...	...	...	4
Other causes	...	...	...	...	1

## BIRTHS WITH CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES, 1968

Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Dislocation of Hip	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Cleft Palate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Heart Disease N.O.S.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Haemangioma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Polydactyly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defect of Skull & face - Treacher Collis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ichthyosis Congenita	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reduction deformity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Torticollis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Vascular defects of skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Shortening of fingers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meningocele	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malformation of musculo - skeletal system	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total								30

## STILLBIRTHS WITH CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES, 1968

Multiple Malformations N.O.S.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anencephalus	...	...	...	...	...	1
Total						3

<b>Perinatal Deaths</b>	<b>1968</b>	<b>1967</b>	<b>1966</b>
Total stillbirths & deaths under 1 week	29	32	28
Perinatal mortality rate	23.33	25.76	20.66

### Congenital Malformations

33 notifications of babies with congenital malformations were received from doctors and midwives giving an incidence of 26.8 per 10,000 babies born in the area. The following are the principle malformations notified:-

Talipes	...	...	...	...	...	12
Hypospadias	...	...	...	...	...	3
Dislocation of hip	...	...	...	...	...	2



# CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1968

		Male	Female	1968 Total	1967 Total	1966 Total
	ALL CAUSES	375	455	830	727	794
B4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	1	3	2
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1	-	1
B6	Other Tuberculosis, Including Late Effects	2	1	3		
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	5	7	12	15	11
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	30	9	39	30	39
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	14	14	16	6
	Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	-	-	-	3	4
B19(5)	Leukaemia	3	6	9	3	6
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	35	45	80	56	63
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	3	4		
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	4	1	5	7	4
B22	Avitaminoses, etc.	-	1	1		
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	-	1		
B23	Anaemias	-	6	6		
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	1	5	6		
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc	2	5	7		
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	6	9		
B27	Hypertensive Disease	5	7	12	5	6
B28	Ishaemic Heart Disease	97	55	152	139	132
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	17	30	47	98	131
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	37	86	123	95	115
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	13	18	31	33	37
B31	Influenza	3	9	12	10	2
B32	Pneumonia	45	69	114	59	78
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	28	7	35	37	31
B33(2)	Asthma	-	2	2		
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	9	10	8	5
B34	Peptic Ulcer	3	3	6	6	5
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	-	2	2		
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	5	8		
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	2	5	4
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	-	3	2	3
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	4	4	8		
B46(9)	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	-	3	3		
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1		
B42	Congenital Anomalies	5	10	15	1	12
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc.	5	-	5		
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	5	2	7		
B45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	3	15	18	62	67
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	2	6	12
BE48	All Other Accidents	3	3	6	18	8
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	3	3	6	3	5
BE50	All other External Causes	-	2	2	2	-

The blank spaces in the years 1966/67 are due to newly introduced categories for 1968.

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal; Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery
1964	-	16	14	406	40	97	-	1	4	2	-	1
1965	-	68	25	779	18	105	-	1	-	-	-	4
1966	-	7	23	108	2	97	-	-	-	-	2	8
1967	-	25	10	1,287	10	84	-	-	-	-	1	2
1968	-	7	5	173	1	94	-	-	-	-	-	19

## OTTERSHAW ISOLATION HOSPITAL

The following table shows the number of Woking cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital during 1968:-

Chickenpox	...	...	...	...	10
Gastro enteritis	...	...	...	...	25
Glandular fever	...	...	...	...	2
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
Infective hepatitis	...	...	...	...	4
? Meningitis	...	...	...	...	1
Measles with broncho pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1
Pediculus capitis	...	...	...	...	1
P.U.O.	...	...	...	...	4
Pyrexia with non-infectious conditions	...	...	...	...	6
Rubella	...	...	...	...	2
Scabies	...	...	...	...	3
Sonnei dysentery	...	...	...	...	2
Whooping cough	...	...	...	...	2
Miscellaneous (non-infectious)	...	...	...	...	2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1968

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE DISTRICT															
	AT AGES - YEARS															
	At all Ages	Under 1	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over	cases admitted to hospital	Total Deaths
Whooping Cough	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Scarlet Fever	7	-	-	-	1	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	173	7	17	22	41	29	53	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	114
Puerperal Pyrexia	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	30	42	9	-	-	94	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	19	-	1	6	2	2	3	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	-
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis:- Non-Pulmonary	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Pulmonary	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	3	4	1	2	1
Malaria	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4	-

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1968

Age Periods	New Cases and Transfers				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Totals	10	2	1	1	1	-	2	1

**Tuberculosis summary of previous years.**

	1957	1965	1966	1967	1968
<b>Cases Pulmonary</b>					
0 - 5	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	3	2	1	-	1
15+	57	30	17	14	10
65+	-	-	-	-	1
Non-Pulmonary	7	1	-	2	2
<b>Total New Cases</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Total Transfers in</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>No. on Register</b>					
Pulmonary	528	540	535	513	438
Non-Pulmonary	76	64	63	65	64

**BACTERIOLOGICAL REPORTS ON FOOD SAMPLES**

**Milk Supply**

Details of the tests to which all the samples were subjected are summarised below:-

Designation of Milk	Phosphatase Test	Methylene Blue Test	Turbidity Test	Colony Count
Pasteurised	31	28	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	1	-
Untreated	-	16	-	-
Ultra Heat Treated	-	-	-	-

During the year 18 samples of untreated milk were submitted for test to ascertain the possible presence of brucella abortus organisms. All were found to be satisfactory.



Ice Cream

During the year some 21 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories, Guildford, for bacteriological examination. Results were as follows:-

Grade 1	-	16
Grade 2	-	1
Grade 3	-	4
Grade 4	-	-

Water

The following gives the chemical and bacteriological results of a sample taken in December, 1968:-

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN MILLIGRAMS PER LITRE (ppm)

Appearance:	Clear and bright									
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units) .....	NIL									
Colour (Hazen) .....	5	Odour .....	NIL							
pH .....	7.3	Free Carbon Dioxide .....	24							
Electric Conductivity .....	700	Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C .....	515							
Chlorine present as Chloride.....	36	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate .....	220							
Hardness:	Total	-	350	Carbonate	-	220	Non-Carbonate	-	130	
Nitrate Nitrogen.....	0.9	Nitrite Nitrogen .....	Absent							
Ammoniacal Nitrogen .....	0.08	Permanganate Value .....	0.50							
Albumoid Nitrogen .....	0.08	Residual Chlorine .....	0.05							
Metals:										
Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead:		-								Absent
Fluoride (F) .....		Not detected (less than 0.1)								

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Sampling bottles are treated to remove residual Chlorine if present.

Number of colonies	)	1 day at 37° C.	2 days at 37° C.
developing	)	0 per ml	0 per ml
on Agar	)	3 days at 20 - 22° C.	
	)	0 per ml	



	Present in	Absent from	Most probable Number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	- ml	- ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli (Type 1)	- ml	- ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. Welchii reaction	- ml	- ml	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from iron and other metals. The water is very hard in character but not excessively so and it contains no excess of mineral constituents. It shows only a trace of colour and is of a very satisfactory organic quality.

From the aspect of the chemical analysis these results are indicative of an efficiently treated water, pure and wholesome in character and suitable for public supply purposes.

PERSONAL

HEALTH

SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children  
Midwifery  
Health Visiting  
Home Nursing  
Vaccination & Immunisation  
Prevention of Illness, Care & After Care  
Home Helps  
Mental Health Services  
Welfare of Disabled & Elderly  
Nurseries & Child Minders' Registration

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### Notification of births

	1968	1967	1966	1965
Born at home	212	228	303	365
Born at Hospital/Maternity Home				
in Woking	914	910	855	856
in County	100	101	112	104
Elsewhere	26	26	47	27
Born at Private Nursing Homes	43	53	73	51

### Expectant and Nursing Mothers

The following shows the work undertaken at Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics:-

No. of women attended (Ante-Natal	319	( 422)
(Post-Natal	121	( 97)
No. of attendances (Ante-Natal	1942	(2330)
(Post-Natal	121	( 97)
No. of cases referred to Hospital for admission on account of social conditions and admitted	49	( 68)

### Maternity Mortality & Investigation

There were no maternal deaths.

### Puerperal Pyrexia

94 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified. All of the cases occurred in institutional confinements.

N.B. Puerperal pyrexia was no longer notifiable after 30.9.68.

### Unmarried Mothers and the Care of Illegitimate Children

During the year nine mothers were admitted to voluntary homes, the Council bearing part of the cost.

### Child Welfare Centres

During the year, 4,654 children attended. The percentage of children born during the year who attended was 90.40. Total attendances of children was 32,520.

### Dental Care Service

1,216 mothers and children under 5 years of age were examined and 245 treated.

### Audiological Service

Follow up of all cases of deafness or of doubt is done at a Diagnostic Clinic held at Penlee Clinic. Parent Guidance and, where necessary, auditory training, provision of aids, etc. is given. 102 Woking cases were seen at this clinic; 64 were under five years of age.

### Care of Premature Babies

67 premature live births were notified (5.6% total live births), of which 4 occurred at home confinements. The number that died within 28 days was 11. There were 12 premature stillbirths.

"At Risk" Register

A register of all children "at risk" and their regular follow-up and examination is done at clinics by completion of the new M & C.W. cards devised by the Society of Medical Officers.

Day Nurseries

There is one Day Nursery in Woking with thirty-six places.

Age Group	No. of authorised places	Average daily attendance
0 - 2	6	5.95
2 - 5	30	19.28
0 - 5	36	25.23

No. on register of Day Nursery	)	0 - 2	6
at 31st December, 1968	)	2 - 5	27

REPORT OF THE NURSING OFFICER - MISS M.P. WOOD

HEALTH VISITING

There were eleven full-time and three part-time Health Visitors during the year. Vacancies still exist in this branch of the service.

A number of Health Visitors are now working in general practitioner attachment schemes. This affords a better communication with the two services and a consequent improved service to the community.

Three student Health Visitors were allocated to Woking for domiciliary experience with their Field Work Instructor Health Visitors.

The work in the geriatric field continues to expand and it is hoped to have another part-time Health Visitor to assist in this work.

The Day Centre for the Elderly at Coniston continued to give an excellent service ably assisted by the W.R.V.S. and it was hoped to open the Westgate Centre early in the new year.

In January a Day Centre for the elderly commenced at Byfleet Village Hall and another in September at the Community Centre, Westfield.

Tribute must be paid to the British Red Cross and the voluntary car services for their invaluable help in transporting the elderly to these centres.

The following are details of cases visited by Health Visitors:-

Expectant Mothers	283	(345)	Mentally Disordered	55	(78)
Infants under 1 year	1062	(1253)	Persons over 65 years	169	(148)
Children 1 - 5 years	4584	(5174)	Others	49	(37)
School Children	340	(398)			



## MIDWIFERY

The staff remains at four full-time Midwives and two District Nurse/Midwives. Fourteen pupil Midwives were allocated to the four Midwives for their Part II Domiciliary Midwifery training during the year. Deliveries on the District still are decreasing, which is the trend all over the country but early discharges from hospital are increasing.

	1968	1967
a) Confinements attended:		
By Midwife only	164	143
By Midwife and Doctor	45	85
Inhalation Analgesics Administered	92	118
Ante-Natal visits made	1,761	1,952
Midwife booked cases transferred to Hospital during labour.	NIL	7

b) Early discharges from hospital:-

YEAR	24 hours	48 hours	3rd day	4th day	5th day	6th day	7th day	8th day	9th day	10th day	TOTAL
1967	3	13	49	23	24	23	31	67	200	658	1090
1968	4	24	70	37	23	24	31	74	239	450	976

## GENERAL NURSING

This continues to provide a high proportion of nursing the elderly and in fact, as you will see, is slightly higher than last year. Two District Nurses are attached to a group of general practitioners in St. John's, Knaphill and Brookwood areas, and it is hoped to expand this scheme to other doctors.

At the end of the year the staff consisted of eleven District Nurses, including the two District Nurse/Midwives. There were four part-time District Nurses and one Nursing Auxiliary. Woking also shares with the North West Division of Surrey the services of a Male District Nurse.

During the year twenty-nine students from various training schools have spent days with the Health Visitors and District Nurses for observation of domiciliary care and the services provided by the local authority.

The following is a summary of the work of the District Nurses for the year:-

	1968	1967
Number of patients attended	982	995
Number of visits paid	25,395	23,249
Number of patients aged 65 and over	657	626

I would like to convey my thanks and appreciation to the staff concerned for their willing co-operation in taking the students round and to all the field and office staff for their loyal support in all matters relating to the service throughout the year.



VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following are statistics on the programme carried out in 1968:-  
Diphtheria Immunisation

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 16	TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 - 64		
Completed Primary Doses	354	689	61	10	75	22	1211
Re-inforcing Doses	-	158	417	90	866	322	1853

The Immunity Index 0 - 4 years 72.41  
0 - 15 years 77.54

Whooping Cough

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 16	TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 - 64		
Completed Primary Doses	353	686	60	9	49	5	1162
Re-inforcing Doses	-	127	347	62	211	52	799

Tetanus

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 16	TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 - 64		
Completed Primary Doses	354	691	62	10	85	40	1242
Re-inforcing Doses	-	159	417	90	884	417	1967

Poliomyelitis

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 18	TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 - 64		
Completed Primary Doses	292	793	91	13	75	186	1450
Re-inforcing Doses	-	91	246	52	900	287	1576

Measles

	Year of Birth					Others under age of 18	TOTAL
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961 - 64		
Completed Primary Doses	9	237	289	283	803	53	1674

Small Pox Vaccination

Age Group	Nc. completed primary vaccination	No. re-vaccinated
0 - 1	-	-
1 - 4	811	4
5 - 15	36	88
TOTAL	847	92

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

### Tuberculosis

#### Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit visits Commercial Road Car Park, Woking, on Thursday mornings each week.

X-ray facilities are also available at the hospitals at Woking Victoria and St. Peter's, Chertsey, to the general practitioners' service.

The findings of the Mass Radiography Unit for the year 1968 are itemised below:-

	M	F	Total
Patients sent by G.P.'s to Woking Unit	415	363	778
Results:-			
Cases of T.B. found	2	-	2
Primary lung cancer	2	1	3
Firms and general public (not sent by G.P.'s)	2,516	2,383	4,899
Results:-			
Cases of T.B. found	3	-	3
Primary lung cancer	3	1	4

#### Report of Mrs. D.E. Stark & Miss J.M. Evans - Medical Social Work Section

Social problems may arise in all walks of life and may be brought to light in a variety of ways. It is therefore necessary to be alert to the appeal for help and open to an approach from any member of the public who wants help from a social worker. Referrals are coming in from many different sources, which we hope means that this department is becoming more widely known.

We are also helping families who present themselves or who are referred by outside agencies or individuals, needing long-term support and guidance to prevent a disruption in the family. Since a child's welfare depends so much on a stable family background it is important to help such families to achieve as happy and secure a home as possible for their children. Case Conferences continue to be held monthly to co-ordinate this work.

Between us we are helping people with Chest diseases who attend the Chest Clinic, particularly where disease is long-term or terminal. Apart from the anxiety caused by such circumstances in the patient, there is often stress and strain in the family which a social worker may be able to alleviate. We are working towards co-ordination in the field of physical handicaps, and these naturally include chest diseases.

#### Problem Families - Prevention of break up of families

I list below the work carried out during 1968 in connection with this work:-

1.	Number of Co-ordinating Conferences	NIL
2.	Number of Case Conferences	9
3.	Number of families on list at 31.12.68	92
4.	Number of families receiving attention by Medical Social Worker.	65
5.	Number of families not having been considered by a Co-ordinating Conference, in receipt of special attention and support by Health Visitors	46

6.	Number of families re-housed:	
	(a) by Housing Authority	3
	(b) privately	1
7.	Number of families who received services of a Home Help	1
8.	Number of hours service given to families by:-	
	(a) Special Home Helps	NIL
	(b) Ordinary Home Helps	281 $\frac{1}{4}$
9.	Number of Special Home Helps available for duty with problem families at 31.12.68	1
10.	Number of families sent for training to:-	
	(a) Frimhurst	NIL
	(b) Other institutions	NIL
11.	Number of children of problem families at 31.12.68.	290
	(a) Number of children in care:	
	(1) For reasons of family failure	3
	(2) Other reasons	-
	(b) Number of children in Part III Accommodation:	
	(1) For reasons of family failure	3
	(2) Other reasons	NIL
12.	Number of Recuperative Holidays provided (under the Scheme for the Prevention of the Break-up of families)	NIL

#### Recuperative Holidays

	Hospital In- Patients	Hospital Out- Patients	General Practitioners' Cases	Total
Number of patients sent to Holiday Homes . . . . .	-	4	21	25

#### Chiropody

Details of treatment given during 1968 under both the direct and indirect Council scheme are set out below:-

Category	No. of Patients Treated	Total No. of treatments given	
		Club or Surgery	Domiciliary
Expectant Mothers	-	-	-
Handicapped persons	11	40	9
Registered Blind or Partially Sighted	2	10	5
Elderly Persons	1039	4138	814



DOMESTIC HELP

The Establishment of equivalent full-time helps for the financial year ended 31st March, 1969 was 26 .

Number of cases where domestic help was provided during 1968:-

(a)	Maternity (including expectant mothers)	81
(b)	Tuberculosis	2
(c)	Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	257
(d)	Others	52

Neighbourly Help Scheme

31 cases received help under this Scheme in 1968 .

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mental Illness

During 1968 matters concerning 192 persons or families in Woking were dealt with by the staff of the Area Mental Health Office at Chertsey. At the end of the year 143 were under supportive care in the community.

Regular attendances at the Woking Sub-Office continued and increasing use was made of it.

The Evening Club met weekly and attendance was fully maintained. It appeared to have become an established part of the community mental health service. Under Miss. J. Wye's secretaryship, outside activities and association with other clubs and organisations broadened the scene. The interest of a number of young people gave encouragement to the members.

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Elderly Mentally Infirm		Psychopathic			
	Under 16		16 and over				Under 16		16 and over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
a) General Practitioners	-	-	5	12	1	7	-	-	-	-
b) Hospitals on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	48	52	6	6	-	-	2	-
c) Hospitals after or during out-patient treatment	-	-	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
d) Local Education Authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Police and Courts	-	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	1	2
f) Relatives	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
g) Other Sources	-	1	5	9	2	-	-	-	-	-
h) Total Referrals	-	1	74	90	9	13	-	-	3	2
GRAND TOTAL: 192										

## Mental Subnormality

Increasing provision for the training of the subnormal and severe subnormal is being provided by the County Services and this has been supplemented by facilities available at the Woking Social Centre of the Society for Mentally Handicapped Children.

The mental health social workers became responsible for the visitation of females over 16 in addition to males.

	Severely Subnormal						Subnormal					
	0 - 5		5 - 16		Over 16		0 - 5		5 - 16		Over 16	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total Number at 31.12.68	1	-	7	5	8	17	1	-	6	8	31	35
Attending training centres	-	-	6	3	6	7	-	-	5	7	5	5
Awaiting entry	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3	1
Resident in L.A. home/ hostel.	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resident in L.A. expense in other homes/hostels	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Attending day hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Receiving home visits	-	-	-	-	2	9	-	-	-	-	23	26
Number of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital on 31.12.68.												
a) In urgent need of hospital care	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family) during 1968.												
a) To N.H.S. hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
b) Elsewhere	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

WELFARE SERVICES

(a) Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

At the end of 1968 there were 139 Blind Persons and 44 partially sighted persons on the register of the Woking Urban District Council. 16 Blind Persons and 3 partially sighted are in open employment, two others are in assisted employment. The Toc H and St. John's Church Guild for the Blind run Social Clubs once a month and there are blind and partially sighted persons attending many clubs for the elderly.

The age distribution is as follows:-

Technically Blind

Age Group	New Cases Registered During the Year			Total Registered Blind Persons		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	5	-	5
16 - 49	-	-	-	6	13	19
50 - 64	-	-	-	9	14	23
65 - 84	4	5	9	17	41	58
85+	2	2	4	6	28	34

Partially Sighted

Age Group	New Cases Registered During the Year			Total Registered Partially Sighted Persons		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	1	-	1
16 - 49	1	-	1	3	4	7
50 - 64	-	1	1	1	1	2
65+	2	8	10	7	27	34

(b) The Deaf or Dumb and Partially Deaf

There are 44 persons on the register of the deaf. The Social Worker for the Deaf is shared with the North West Division. A club for the deaf is held once a fortnight on Thursday evening with an average attendance of 15. The partially deaf also hold a club meeting each fortnight at the Methodist Church Hall. Social evenings for deaf patients are held regularly at Botleys and Brookwood Hospital. All these club and social evenings are very much appreciated and help to keep a close liaison between Social Worker and handicapped person.



The number of persons on the Register of Deaf and Hard of Hearing on the 31st December, 1968 was as follows:-

			Children under age 16	Persons aged 16 - 64	Persons aged 65 & over	
Register of Handicapped Persons (Deaf)	With speech	M	2	9	2	
		F	3	5	1	
	Without speech	M	-	8	5	
		F	-	6	3	
Register of Handicapped persons (Hard of Hearing)		M	-	-	-	
		F	-	4	7	
Total			5	32	18	

(c) Physically Handicapped Persons

Report from Mrs. B. McLachlan - Social Worker

The numbers on the register have continued to rise and at December 1968 they stood at 187, an increase of 20. This year has also seen the opening of 3 Day Centres for elderly and physically handicapped and these are used and very much appreciated both by the disabled persons themselves and their dependents.

The number of alterations and adaptations continues to increase and large numbers of aids have been supplied.

The Occupational Therapy Unit at Leatherhead has expanded its facilities and has classes in printing and two of our patients who have their own transport have been attending on several days a week and this has given them a new interest in life. Occupation, and especially remunerative occupation, still seems to be a basic need for disabled people.

The breakdown of the numbers is as follows:-

	Male	Female	Totals
Under 16	-	-	-
Aged 16 - 64	62	66	128
Aged 65 & over	16	43	59
	<u>78</u>	<u>109</u>	<u>187</u>

(d) The Aged

Old People's Clubs

There is now a club for old people in each of the residential areas of the district. The clubs meet monthly or bi-monthly and are very popular. Many of the clubs undertake friendly visiting of their members and others who wish it in their areas; they also organise holidays at special terms and each year a handicraft exhibition is held centrally.

Meals on Wheels

This is organised by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. Meals are obtained from the canteen of a local firm and from Brookwood Hospital. Meals are served twice weekly during the year. A total of 13,385 meals were provided during 1968.



NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENTS) ACT, 1951

No action was required under these enactments during 1968.

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948

At the end of the year 1968, the following number of premises and of persons had been registered.

	Number registered at 31.12.68.	Number of children provided for.
Premises	25	467
Daily Minders	29	208



ENVIRONMENTAL

HEALTH

SERVICES

June, 1969.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report on the Environmental Hygiene Section of the Health Department.

The year 1968 was notable in one respect in that for the first time for several years the Department operated with a full complement of public health inspectors throughout the year. This is an important factor, because continuity is such an essential part of so much of the work of the public health inspector.

It is gratifying to be able to report an important examination success by one of the Department's student public health inspectors. Staff Sergeant T.M. Daniel who was attached to the Department from the Army School of Health for training, was awarded the "Ronald Williams Gold Medal". This award is made in the final year of the 4-year training period for the Diploma of The Public Health Inspectors Education Board and is the premier one of three presented to the student who by his academic record, personality and general outlook, is considered the most outstanding student of the year.

With the growth of the population of the Urban District and with the increasing variety of public health problems that modern community living presents, I feel that the time has come to look more closely at the traditional organisation of the public health inspectors section. The need to devote more concentrated effort on certain aspects of the work, for example, older houses, houses in multiple occupation, food hygiene, noise abatement, health education, etc. indicates that specialization by the public health inspectors will be required to a greater degree in the future. Consideration is being given to this, and it is hoped that with the co-operation of the staff, re-organization of functions in this way can be implemented in 1969.

There remains an urgent need to repair and improve those houses that still have many years of useful life left in them and substantial efforts were made during the year to achieve this end. No further improvement areas were represented during the year, because it was felt that new legislation with wider powers and added financial inducements, as foreshadowed in the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes", might well overtake any action taken.

The serious flooding which occurred in mid-September in the south-east affected parts of Woking, mainly in the Byfleet area. No contamination of water supplies ensued and it was fortunate, that so far as could be ascertained, food stocks at food premises were not affected. A disaster of this nature, however, brings many problems to the householder in its train, and a great number of properties suffered dampness to a greater or lesser degree that only the natural processes of time could cure. The help and advice of the Department was sought on many matters, principally relating to persistent dampness to walls and floors, structural deteriorations and contaminated refrigerators.

It is pleasing to note a substantial reduction in the number of complaints relating to unsound conditions in food made to the Department by the general public during the year. Although I consider that the overall standards of hygiene in the Woking food shops are reasonably good, far too many of the complaints investigated are found to result from avoidable acts of oversight, negligence, or lack of knowledge of some of the basic requirements of food hygiene and handling. In an attempt to rectify this, courses comprising three short lectures were started towards the end of the year, and covered instruction in hygienic practices, food poisoning, stock rotation and coding methods. The response and co-operation from food traders and employees for the first course was excellent and it is intended that they should be continued next year.

There are clear signs, one feels, that the projected redevelopment of the Town Centre is becoming a reality, and every effort must be made to ensure that all establishments connected with the food trade within the complex measure up to the highest standards. This is not too



difficult to achieve in the case of new food undertakings, but the problem is likely to remain for some time yet of how to deal with existing food businesses within the area, which require improvement, but whose future is uncertain. It is understandable that a trader would be reluctant to spend large sums of money on improving premises to modern hygienic standards in the absence of certainty of a reasonable future for those premises. The approach of the Department to these particular problems has to be realistic and elastic. Whilst there can be no question of allowing food hygiene standards to deteriorate because of inferior premises, work involving major structural alterations would only be required where it was felt that there was no reasonable alternative, and where there was a risk of health hazard.

I would like to express my thanks for the help and support that I have had from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, from Dr. Karney and all members of the staff.

Yours sincerely,

A . BARNETT

Chief Public Health Inspector.

## HOUSING

### 1. Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year.

(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts.	297
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (a) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	15
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	15
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	234

### 2. Remedy of defects during the year.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	215
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It is the policy of the department to achieve the repair or reconditioning of dwelling-houses by persuasion of and negotiation with landlords rather than by statutory action. This method does not, however, always succeed, and when it does not, statutory notices are served under the appropriate powers.

During 1968 it was necessary to take the following formal action:

#### Statutory Notices -

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 83	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	14
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 17	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Health Act, 1961, Section 26	...	...	...	...	...	1

### 3. Clearance of Unfit Houses.

One clearance area comprising 5 houses was represented during the year. These houses were later made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order. Demolition Orders in respect of 7 individual houses were made. Closing Orders in respect of 3 houses were determined following the completion of extensive works to render them fit for habitation.

### 4. Houses in Multiple Occupation.

One Notice of Direction to Reduce Overcrowding was served under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961. The total number of properties subject to such Notices was 49 at the end of the year.

By the end of the year, the department had detailed knowledge of 62 houses in multiple-occupation, but it is known that this is not the complete list. The majority of these houses are owned and occupied by Pakistanis, some by English families, and a number by other immigrants and aliens.

The inspection and control of houses of this type occupied by immigrant families and aliens, continues to be extremely difficult. Communication problems, because of the language differences, are difficult but can be overcome, but a greater problem exists for inspecting officers in trying to establish with any degree of certainty just how many people do live in the individual houses. This is due to some extent to the constant movement of the immigrant population that seems to

take place, and in some instances to the absences, often for long periods, of the owners of the properties, or of the persons in control.

Nevertheless, although it is known that many houses are over-occupied, the standard of amenity, i.e. water-closets, baths and wash-basins, cooking apparatus, is generally reasonable and there are no known cases of gross unsanitary conditions.

#### 5. Rent Acts, 1957/1968.

No applications for certificates of disrepair and no applications for cancellation of certificates were received in 1968.

#### 6. Housing Development.

I am grateful to the Engineer and Surveyor for the following information relating to the number of dwellings erected in the Urban District during 1968.

(a) By Local Authority			
Houses and Bungalows	3 - Bedroom	36	
Flats and Maisonettes	3 - Bedroom	20	
	2 - Bedroom	26	
Old Persons Flats	1 - Bedroom	10	
(b) By Private Enterprise			
Houses and Bungalows	6 - Bedroom	1	
	5 - Bedroom	4	
	4 - Bedroom	99	
	3 - Bedroom	239	
	2 - Bedroom	7	
Flats and Maisonettes	3 - Bedroom	2	
	2 - Bedroom	30	
	1 - Bedroom	6	
(c) By Housing Associations			
Flats and Maisonettes	2 - Bedroom	21	
(d) By other Local Authorities			
	-	Nil.	

At the end of the year, 139 dwellings were in course of erection by the local authority, 248 by private enterprise, and 77 by Housing Associations.

A further two units of accommodation were provided by conversion during the year.

#### HOUSING LOANS AND IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 and the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959 (as amended) enable Local Authorities to make advances for various purposes, including altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses, and grants may be made for the conversion and improvement of dwellings.

#### Housing Advances:

Applications for advances are dealt with by the Treasurer, and the Health Department supplies him with information relating to outstanding notices under the Public Health or Housing Acts on the properties concerned, and as to the possibility of the properties being considered for closure or demolition or the likelihood of being included in a Clearance Area, as may prove useful in the valuation of the properties.

During 1968, one hundred and one applications were submitted to the Health Department.



## Improvement Grants:

All work in connection with improvement grants and the compulsory powers under the Housing Act, 1964 for dealing with the improvement of rented houses by way of Improvement Areas, or on the request of individual tenants, is carried out in the Department.

Forty applications were received from the tenants of individual houses requesting the Council to exercise their powers under the Act. Although these figures show a welcome increase on the previous years, they represent only a small percentage of the total number of improvable houses in the Urban District.

Since 1964, there has been a considerable amount of publicity, both national and local, telling owners and occupiers of rented properties, and owner occupiers, of the facilities that are available to them for improving their properties, but the response has generally been disappointing.

A further effort to arouse interest locally was made with the publication by the Council towards the end of the year, of an explanatory booklet setting out in clear and simple terms the grant facilities that exist, and the help and advice that can be got from the Health and Treasurer's Departments of the Council.

The booklets have been dispersed to the public through numerous channels and it is believed that they have been well received, and have proved helpful.

Also dealt with in the period were 144 applications for grant from owners of properties.

## LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

In accordance with the provisions of the Land Charges Act, 1925, enquiries relating to 2,637 properties were received from the Clerk of the Council. The enquiries concerned the following:-

- (a) Outstanding notices under the Public Health and Housing Acts.
- (b) Proposals for Slum Clearance or Smoke Control Areas
- (c) Certificates in force under the Rent Acts, 1957/1968

The necessary searches were made and the information supplied.

## SEWERAGE SCHEMES

The Engineer and Surveyor has kindly contributed the following report:-

"During 1968 the effluent from the Old Woking Sewage Treatment Works became unsatisfactory due to the increased flow causing overloading. The Council decided, therefore, to implement a temporary effluent irrigation scheme to relieve the overloading until such time as the necessary further extensions to the Works can be carried out.

The new works carried out under the Wisley Sewage Treatment Works Extension Scheme became operational at the end of the year and only minor works remained to be completed.

Several of the Council's pumping stations have pumping machinery which has outlived its useful life and the Council decided to pursue a policy of yearly pump renewals with a view to gradually modernizing the older stations. Contracts have been let for pump renewals at the Byfleet, White Rose Lane and Westfield Pumping Stations."

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Regular inspection of food premises and informal and formal sampling of food and drugs, including ice cream, milk and water, again continued throughout the year. Leaflets which were prepared in the department last year shewing various ways of handling and storing of certain perishable foods, were again made generally available for the benefit of food retailers. These



leaflets include references to temperature control and stock rotation and are proving to be beneficial, particularly to the small food trader.

Lectures were arranged for school leavers. A series took place during May and dealt with elementary food hygiene and the cause and effect of food poisoning. Towards the end of the year, series of lectures were put in hand so that food handlers could be made more aware of the need for practical hygiene and proper stock rotation. Because of the shortage of accommodation for large audiences, the first series was only offered to a few of the larger organisations within the area. Some thirty people attended these lectures and, because of their success, they are certain to be continued during 1969.

The accumulated visual aids, film strips and tape recorded material are a great help in this form of health education, but suitable transparencies remain hard to obtain.

A technique involving the use of "Agar" sausage for the preparation of cultures made from the swabbings of food handling equipment has been in operation for three months. I must acknowledge my thanks to my Deputy for his ingenuity in providing a home-made incubator which helped to produce the cultures in a satisfactory manner. The resultant evidence of bacteria upon the equipment is shewn to food handlers and thereby creates a greater awareness of the need to use sterilent detergents which more readily destroy harmful bacteria as well as satisfactorily cleansing equipment.

Fifty-eight complaints of extraneous matter in food or other unsound conditions were made by the public during the year, a decrease of seventeen over the previous twelve months. Only twelve of the complaints related to mould in varying degrees and reflects the continuing policy by my staff of reminding traders of stock rotation and conditions of storage for perishable foodstuffs.

For the first time, a complaint was received concerning the quality of two pieces of "Nan" bread, produced in a local restaurant. This product differs considerably from our traditional bread in that it is formed on a flat board and then stuck to the side of a charcoal oven with water. The resultant pancake-shaped bread is cooked when it falls from the walls of the gourd-like oven. I have instanced this complaint because it shews the complexity of foreign traditional foods which are now being offered for sale to our rapidly changing community, and highlights the difficulty of keeping abreast with the numerous exotic foods that are now available to the public.

All complaints received during the year were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action was taken. It was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in three cases and fines ranging from £15 to £60 resulted.

A new word - "containerisation" - has appeared in food legislation. It means literally, food packed in bulk containers at the country of origin and sealed for customs and excise purposes.

These containers are of great size and may be transferred direct from ports to food warehouses in towns throughout the country. After customs inspection it then becomes the duty of the Food Inspectors of the district to which it has been consigned to examine the contents before transfer to retail outlets. In the past, all inspections of imported foods have been carried out by the Port Health Authorities at sea and air ports.

One such consignment of containerised food was received and inspected in the Urban District during the year. All members of the staff are fully qualified to carry out inspections under this new legislation.

The following samples were obtained during the year, exclusive of those taken in the course of the Department's responsibilities in connection with food and drugs legislation.

Bacteriological examination -

Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

At the end of the year, there were in the Urban District 489 food premises subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

The table set out below, shows, in categories,

- (a) the number of premises;
- (b) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 (provision of wash-hand basins);
- (c) the number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies (facilities for washing food and equipment);
- (d) the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19.

Classification	No. of Premises	Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16	Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakehouses and bakers' shops	29	29	29	25
Butchers' shops	42	42	42	42
Cafes and restaurants	33	33	33	33
Confectioners	57	57	57	30
Factory and School canteens	55	55	55	55
Fishmongers' and fried fish shops	22	18	22	19
Greengrocers	59	52	59	54
Grocers	129	129	129	120
Licensed Houses	63	63	55	55
Totals	489	478	481	433

Fifty-four premises are now registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the preparation of preserved food; 230 premises are registered for the sale of ice cream.

#### MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The total of all unsound food surrendered during the year amounted to over ten tons, some three tons more than in the previous year.

Included in the total is an appreciable amount of frozen food which became out of condition following unavoidable breakdowns in refrigerated cabinets, or rapid change from sub-zero temperatures in cold store to higher temperatures. Excellent co-operation exists between the Department and wholesale and retail food premises in the voluntary surrender of unsound and out of condition foods which ensures good protection for the consumer.

Attention was given during the year to the display for sale at a few multiple food stores of dented and slightly damaged cans of various types of food, usually at a reduced price.

This is a reprehensible practice because although it is not always possible from an external



examination to determine whether or not the contents of such cans are unsound, a strong element of risk does exist, and it is unreasonable that this risk should be passed on to the buying public.

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat at slaughterhouses	1	10	-	16½
Meat at retail shops	-	12	-	20
Cooked meat and meat products	-	1	-	13¼
Canned meats	-	6	1	19¼
Other canned foods	2	8	1	15¾
Fish (fresh)	-	-	1	15
Other foods	5	2	1	13¾
TOTAL	10	1	-	1½

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

Slaughtering continued throughout the year at two private slaughterhouses.

TABLE 1  
Meat Inspection Comparative Table

Year	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
1959	350	24	223	1,645	2,440	4,682
1960	471	27	197	1,503	3,583	5,781
1961	644	49	344	3,161	4,352	8,550
1962	869	156	444	5,846	5,015	12,330
1963	916	123	353	4,223	4,749	10,364
1964	869	121	214	4,089	4,423	9,716
1965	638	28	94	2,317	1,893	4,970
1966	613	2	65	2,255	802	3,737
1967	637	1	53	2,311	650	3,652
1968	714	-	42	2,401	681	3,838

TABLE 2  
Carcases Inspected and Condemned during 1968

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	714	-	42	2,401	681
Number inspected	714	-	42	2,401	681
All diseases except Tuberculosis - Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	216	-	-	270	65
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	30.3	-	-	11.2	9.5
Tuberculosis only - Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	0.9

# THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Urban District.

## ADULTERATION OF FOOD

During the year 63 samples of various foodstuffs were purchased in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

Details of the articles submitted and the results of analysis are shown in the following table.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Food:						
Cereal and Cereal Products						
Wholemeal Loaf		6	6			
Wholemeal Scofa		1	1			
Fruit and Fruit Products						
Grapefruit Juice		1	1			
Orange Juice		1	1			
Tomato Juice		1	1			
Meat Products						
Cervelatvurt		1	1			
Extraivurst		1	1			
Liver Paté		1	1			
Liver Paté, Calves		1	1			
Liver Paté with Selected Herbs		1	1			
Meat Pies		1	1			
Salami		1	1			
Sausage Rolls		5	5			
Steak Pie		1	1			
Steak and Kidney Pie		1	1		1	1
Teewurst		1	1			
Milk	13	1	14	1		1
Milk Products						
Cheese, Camembert		1	1		1	1
Cheese, Cream		1	1			
Cheese, Full Fat Soft		2	2			
Vegetable and Vegetable Products						
Beetroot Juice		1	1			
Carrot Juice		1	1			
Celery Juice		1	1			
Miscellaneous						
Baby Foods		5	5			
Food Colours, Various		11	11		1	1
Peperium Spread		1	1			
Totals	13	50	63	1	3	4



With regard to the four samples which were described as being adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity, the Public Analyst reported as follows:-

**Steak and Kidney Pie**

Deficient in meat. Sample contained 22% of meat compared with the expected minimum of 25%

**Milk**

The milk had an abnormal taste. No specifically chemical cause of the abnormal taste was found and it was presumed to be due to weed taint.

**Cheese, Camembert**

Did not bear the description prescribed by the Cheese Regulations, 1965. The sample consisted of a full fat soft cheese containing Milk Fat - 26.3%; Water - 51.4%

**Food Colour**

Contained a non-permitted food colouring matter. The food colour contained Napthal Yellow which was deleted from the permitted list of colours when the Colouring Matters in Food Regulations came into force on 26th June 1967.

**FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966**

These Regulations came into effect on the 1st January, 1967.

Their main object is to apply the same standards of hygiene and food handling to mobile shops, markets, stalls and delivery vehicles as already apply to fixed premises under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Woking does not possess a large market. The existing open market operates on two days weekly and not more than five or six stall holders are affected by the new Regulations. I drew attention in my last Report to the unsatisfactory condition of these stalls and to the lack of amenities. A scheme for the replacement of the existing dilapidated structures with pre-fabricated concrete buildings, and the provision of sanitary and washing facilities was approved during the year, and those traders engaged in the selling of open food will be required to transfer to them when they are completed.

**MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959**

Registration of Distributors of Milk.

The number of distributors of milk in the district registered in accordance with the Regulations was 47 at the end of the year.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963 (as amended)**

By the end of the year, the following Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) licences had been issued, authorising the use of the special designations as described in the amended regulations:

Untreated	...	...	...	...	15
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	41
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	19
Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	17

All licences remain in force until 31st December, 1970.

## GAME LICENCES

Eleven applications were received from tradesmen in the district for licences to deal in game. A licence was granted in each instance.

### OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A - REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year.
Offices	11	240	18
Retail Shops	17	441	66
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	11	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	5	52	5
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	33	745	90

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES

Total    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    1,293

TABLE C - ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	3,163
Retail Shops	2,113
Wholesale departments, warehouses	178
Catering establishments open to the public	269
Canteens	43
Fuel storage depots	17
Total	5,783

Total Males                      2,753

Total Females                    3,030

TABLE D - ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	25	13	Sitting facilities	-
5	Overcrowding	2	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
6	Temperature	1	15	Eating facilities	2
7	Ventilation	6	16	Floors, passage & stairs	30
8	Lighting	22	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	6
9	Sanitary conveniences	15	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	31	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery.	-
11	Supply of drinking water	2	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing accommodation	10	24	First Aid	9
Many of the contraventions were minor in character and were dealt with by informal action. Legal action instituted in one case towards the end of 1967, resulted in a successful conviction against the offender.				Other matters	-
				TOTAL	161

TABLE E - REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number reported		Total No. investigated	Action Recommended			
	Fatal	Non Fatal		Prose-cution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No action
Offices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	-	7	5	-	-	2	5
Wholesale shops Warehouses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	7	5	-	-	2	5

Investigations of accidents are only carried out wherever it appears that there has been a contravention of the Act.

There were no accidents of a serious or fatal nature reported during the year.



TABLE F - ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establish- ments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	-	3	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	1	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	-	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	1	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	2	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provision as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .	10	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	274	55	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	-	-	-
TOTAL	292	55	-	-



2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	1	-	1	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	-	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	-	2	-	-

OUTWORKERS

Twelve visits have been made by the Public Health Inspectors to the homes of persons notified to the department as outworkers. It has been found that the home conditions are satisfactory.

The following shows, by trades, the number of outworkers residing in the district, and who were notified to this department in the August lists as required by Section 133 of the Act.

Wearing apparel	...	...	...	...	6
Embroidery	...	...	...	...	1
Finishing etc. of linen	...	...	...	...	2

There were no cases of default in sending lists to the Council (Section 133) and no instances of work in unwholesome premises (Section 134).

## RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

A reduction in the number of complaints of rat infestation was again recorded; the peak for such complaints was reached in 1966.

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Rat complaints	628	813	869	841	639
Mice complaints	39	53	50	47	38

Work on a chargeable basis upon commercial premises has continued and infestations have been kept well under control. Sewer treatments have been made with almost negative results.

Complaints of other pests have again been received, but certain types of infestation, i.e. foxes, rabbits and squirrels cannot be dealt with under the pest control service and complainants have to be referred to other organisations, viz. Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food; specialist pest control firms.

Other treatments which were dealt with during the year are as follows:-

Wasps' nests	106
Ants	27
Cockroaches	9
Bees	31
Beetles and other miscellaneous pests	9

The programme of mosquito control was continued as in previous years, with larval treatment of ponds, pools, etc. in the early part of the year and thermal fogging during the summer when necessary.

Ten years have elapsed since the first concerted efforts were made to control the biting species of mosquito within the Urban District. It is, therefore, perhaps a good time to reflect briefly upon our methods of treatment and the measure of control obtained.

At the outset, detailed surveys of the whole district were carried out over many months by public health inspectors to establish breeding grounds and types of mosquitoes. Full advantage was taken of consultations with entomologists, pest control firms, the Nature Conservancy and many others.

Twelve types of mosquito have been identified as breeding within the urban district and the females of all but one species are known to bite humans either in or out of doors, and at varying times of the day.

The particular species of mosquitoes which cause the most nuisance during the summer months, tend to breed most actively during January, February and March and their progeny are already developing by the end of June. In order, therefore, to keep nuisance from the adult mosquito at tolerable level, it is necessary to complete the initial larval treatment of all known breeding grounds by the end of April. Eggs laid at a later date in such insecticidal treated water will not hatch out.

The two pest control officers under the supervision of a public health inspector, are required to carry out a great deal of field work during this period and this is frequently made more difficult in times of excessive rainfall.

The larval insecticidal treatment of all ponds, pools and ditches in the area is the crux of the Control procedure, but it is often found necessary during late summer and early autumn to supplement this with thermal insecticidal fogging in some areas that suffer particularly from the attentions of the adult mosquito.



The redevelopment of areas of woodland, and low-lying ground for building or other purposes since the original surveys were made in 1957, has helped considerably in reducing potential breeding grounds; examples of this type of reclamation can be found in Dartnell Park, Hermitage Woods and Brookwood.

In dealing with a problem as variable and complex as mosquito infestation in a district such as Woking with its large areas of low-lying common land, and woodlands, it is difficult to do anything but generalise on the success of the control measures. Ten years ago an average of about 500 complaints were made during the summer months, whereas in the past two years or so, not more than a dozen complaints have been received. Our own annual observations have clearly indicated that a fair success in containing the problem has been achieved, and that the control procedures are on the right lines, bearing in mind the small resources of manpower at our disposal.

Very few authorities in this area, or indeed anywhere in the country attempt to deal with the mosquito nuisance on anything like the same scale as Woking.

## GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH FUNCTIONS

### AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Under this Act provision is made for securing the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in agriculture. The main requirements are administered by officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food but the sections relating to sanitary conveniences are the responsibility of the local authority.

Inspections made during the year revealed that the adequacy and condition of the sanitary facilities were generally reasonable, and such infringements as were found, were remedied after informal approaches were made to managements.

### AIR POLLUTION

Woking is not a designated black area and does not have a serious problem from industrial pollution. Further, because of certain favourable circumstances of geography, layout, and open spaces, the overall air pollution is nothing like as great as that which faces many other towns of similar size.

A degree of pollution does, however, occur from domestic chimney emissions, but any attempt to deal with this by the formation of smoke control areas, must be held in abeyance during the present period of financial stringency. In the meantime, it is noticeable that there is a continuing pattern of change on the part of householders in the matter of home heating. Many in the Woking area are taking advantage of the variety of newer forms of central heating, and no doubt the advent of natural gas will encourage many more to turn to central heating and dispense with the use of the open fire.

### BURIAL OF THE DEAD

The Department was not called upon to arrange any burials in accordance with Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 during the year.

### CARAVANS

The number of caravan sites in use at the end of the year was ten.

One private site at Warren Farm comprises 100 caravans, and is fully equipped with modern amenities.

The remaining sites house single or small numbers of caravans and have planning consents for limited periods.

## DRY CLEANING ESTABLISHMENTS

A number of self-service launderettes have been established in the District which also include coin-operated dry cleaning apparatus.

This type of dry cleaning unit operates on a time cycle, the dry cleaning being effected by the use of perchloroethylene under enclosed, controlled conditions.

Precautions should always be taken to properly shake and air garments and materials when they are removed from the machine to remove any small quantities of liquid or vapour that may still be retained.

All the establishments are visited to ensure that notices giving adequate instructions to the public are on show, and that premises and plants are satisfactorily ventilated.

Close liaison exists with the Town Planning Department so that all submitted plans for such businesses can be thoroughly checked.

## NOISE

Complaints of noise nuisance continued to increase and required the attention of the public health inspectors on 75 occasions during the year.

Because of the many changes that are taking place in the urban district at the present time, it is to be expected that some of the complaints arise from the use of air powered drills, compressors and de-watering equipment. Most of this type of activity is of a transient nature, although in the case of de-watering plant such as may be used in oil and natural gas pipe laying, it may continue as a source of noise nuisance at one particular site for a period of weeks.

The powers which are available to a local authority to control noise are contained in the Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Noise Abatement Act, 1960 and do not, of course, apply to noise created by road traffic or aircraft. In practice, they are completely ineffective to deal with transient noise nuisance.

Although it is an immediate offence to sound ice cream chimes after 7 p.m. the shattering impact of noise from road breakers, mobile compressors and similar plant may continue unabated while the local authority embark on the procedure under the Act, involving the service of a statutory notice, expiration of a time limit, and possibly a court hearing. In most cases, the work resulting in the noise nuisance would have long been completed before the necessary legal restraints had been obtained.

I would not have thought it too unreasonable for the law to require that the operation of such noisy plant would be an offence unless provided with adequate insulation. I feel convinced that if this were the case, the manufacturer of this type of equipment would quickly accept the position and that mufflers, silencers, baffles, etc. would become standard equipment thereby reducing a great deal of irritating, unnecessary noise.

As it is, the public health inspector has to rely in the main on his persuasive powers to achieve reasonably satisfactory results in this field, and it is, perhaps, only fair to say that most public works, and other contractors do their best to co-operate.

Woking is fortunate that it does not have within its boundaries, many large industrial concerns that involve inherently noisy processes. One factory, using metal stamping machinery, has from time to time in the past year or so given rise to some concern because of its proximity to houses. Considerable investigation into remedial measures was undertaken in co-operation with the firm, and eventually special insulating covers were designed at the factory and fitted to the machines which resulted in reducing the noise to a tolerable level.



HEALTH EDUCATION

The nature of the work the public health inspector is called upon to do in so many branches of environmental health, requires him to be fully experienced in health education techniques and great importance is attached to this in my Department. I firmly believe that much more can be achieved by good public relations and a personal approach to managements and traders, than by recourse to statutory action.

Apart from our daily contacts with the public and with business personnel at all levels, every effort is made to encourage interested organisations to give us the opportunity to talk to them on public health matters. Fourteen such talks were given during the year and all were extremely successful. It is, perhaps, a misnomer to refer to such events as 'talks' because nowadays a great deal of use is made of all sorts of visual aids, films, sound recordings, and audience participation.

SUMMARY OF DUTIES CARRIED OUT

The following is a classification of the number and nature of the inspections made during 1968.

Inspections under Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	238
Inspections of dwellings under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	505
Inspections of dwellings under Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	4
Enquiries re infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	29
Investigations re overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	123
Investigations re noise	...	...	...	...	...	75
Visits re food complaints	...	...	...	...	...	233
Visits to slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	406
Visits to dairies	...	...	...	...	...	8
Visits to bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits to other food premises	...	...	...	...	...	826
Visits to factory and school canteens	...	...	...	...	...	10
Visits to licensed houses and hotels	...	...	...	...	...	46
Visits to caravan sites	...	...	...	...	...	138
Visits to factories, workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	182
Visits to verminous premises	...	...	...	...	...	6
Visits to premises where ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold	...	...	...	...	...	29
Visits to market stalls and mobile food shops or vans	...	...	...	...	...	80
Visits to schools re sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	6
Drain tests	...	...	...	...	...	31
Inspections concerning Grants for improvement of Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	1,839
Inspections concerning smoke nuisance	...	...	...	...	...	52
Inspections concerning drainage systems	...	...	...	...	...	278
Inspections concerning rodent infestation (by Health Inspectors)	...	...	...	...	...	178
Inspections concerning pest control (including mosquito control)	...	...	...	...	...	249
Inspections concerning pollution of streams, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	128
Inspections concerning refuse tips, etc	...	...	...	...	...	24
Inspections concerning public conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	11
Inspections concerning keeping of animals	...	...	...	...	...	12
Inspections concerning swimming pools	...	...	...	...	...	70
Inspections concerning food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	5
Lectures to outside organisations	...	...	...	...	...	14
Exhumations	...	...	...	...	...	-
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	623
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	6,476



SCHOOL

HEALTH

SERVICE





EDUCATION COMMITTEE

1968/69

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COUNCILLOR ROBERT G. BELDAM.

Vice Chairman:

COUNCILLOR B.J.J.P. ROBINSON

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CLR. R.A.B. DURANT  
CLR. B. EMMETT  
CLR. I.R.D. GIBSON  
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\*CLR. J.H. KELLY  
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\*MR. E.H.P. HARGREAVES

\*MR. K.M. GAMMON

Teaching Members:

\*MRS. P.M. COLLYER  
MISS V.L. HILL

Selected Members:

\*MR. A.G. EVERSLED J.P.  
\*MRS. E.M. BANHAM J.P.  
MR. G.D. LAWTON

Representative of the District Youth Committee

\*MR. J. TEMPLE

\* indicates members of Education (Schools and Further Education) Sub-Committee.

THE  
OFFICE OF THE  
SECRETARY OF THE  
NAVY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

TO THE  
HONORABLE  
MEMBERS OF THE  
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UNITED STATES

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UNITED STATES

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## WOKING EDUCATION COMMITTEE

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE  
WOKING EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the report of the School Medical Service in the Woking Area for the year 1968.

The scheme of medical inspections remains unchanged from previous years although, the emphasis on the follow up of children 'At Risk' is steadily developing with 758 re-examinations compared to 494 last year. The general standard of physical fitness and cleanliness is satisfactory. The number of children found to need treatment or observation has once again fallen to a lower level, this year only just over 13% required treatment, half of them for eye defects. Hearing and speech and orthopaedic defects accounted for the majority of the others.

In the dental section also there is a reduction in defects found, only 34% required treatment comparing favourably with 58% in 1964 and 42% in 1967.

With the building of new special schools in the North East Division of Surrey the pressure on places at Park School has much improved. I am indebted to Dr. Lindsay, appointed as Deputy Medical Officer of Health in June for considerable help in the ascertainment of handicapped children and in the general administration of the School Health Services. I regret, however, the retirement of Dr. Maclean from the Child Guidance Clinic but welcome the appointment of Dr. Barnes this year.

The staff and I are indebted for the continued help and co-operation of Miss Paddon and her staff, the teaching staff and the Head Teachers.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P.L. Karney

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF EMPLOYED IN SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE  
MEDICAL, DENTAL AND HEALTH VISITING STAFF

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

P.L. Karney, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

DEPUTY SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER (full-time)

T.M.C. Lindsay, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (from 1.6.68)

ASSISTANT SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICERS (part-time)

Mary Campbell Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.T.M. & H. (Eng) D. Obst. R.C.O.G.

Cicely N. Carroll, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Janette M. Hatwell, M.B., B.S.

Evelyn V. Karney, M.B., B.S.

Margaret A. Lugg, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Catherine W. MacDonald, M.B., Ch.B.

SCHOOL DENTAL SURGEONS

Dr. J.E. Sprunt, L.D.S.

Mr. J.H. Pitman, L.D.S.

Mrs. B. West, L.D.S. (part-time)

Dr. E.J. Hughes, L.D.S. (part-time)

NURSING OFFICER

Miss M.P. Wood, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., Q.N., H.V. Cert.

HEALTH VISITORS (S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.)

Miss E.M. Bristow

Miss V.A. Chapman

Miss E.M. Christopher

Mrs. M.V. Franklin

Miss S. Malton (to 26.7.68)

Mrs. G. Marshall

Miss B.M. Martin

Mrs. B. Mason

Mrs. H.M. Miles

Miss M. Scott

Mrs. M.E. Shrubsall

Mrs. J. Wainman

Mrs. J.M. Webb

Miss K.F.M. Wiseman

Mrs. M. Yoxall (part-time)

SCHOOL NURSES (S.R.N.)

Mrs. M. Purser (part-time)

Mrs. E.A. Shaw (part-time)

Mrs. I.M. Joyce (part-time)

DENTAL ATTENDANTS (part-time)

Mrs. S.M. Jeffries

Mrs. P. Langley

Mrs. S.M. Lowry

Mrs. B. Stock



## ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

1. POPULATION AND SCHOOLS
  - (a) Maintained Schools
  - (b) Independent Schools
2. MEDICAL INSPECTION
  - (a) Routine Medical Inspection
  - (b) Special and Re-examinations
  - (c) General Physical Condition
  - (d) Cleanliness
  - (e) Cases of infectious diseases and contacts
3. DEFECTS FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
4. TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS
  - (a) Attendance at School Clinics
  - (b) Work carried out at Eye Clinics
  - (c) Routine Audiometry and Hearing Defect Clinics
5. SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT
  - (a) Child Guidance
  - (b) Speech Therapy
  - (c) Special Audiology and Hearing Defect Therapy Clinics
  - (d) Convalescent treatment
6. DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN
7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT
8. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN
9. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION
  - (a) Diphtheria/ Tetanus Immunisation
  - (b) Poliomyelitis Vaccination
  - (c) B.C.G. (Tuberculosis) Vaccination
10. HANDICAPPED PUPILS
11. PROMOTION OF HEALTH
  - (a) Health Education in Schools
  - (b) School Meals and Milk
  - (c) Sanitary Inspection of school premises
12. STATISTICAL TABLES

## 1. POPULATION AND SCHOOLS

### (a) Maintained Schools

The maintained school population of the area at the end of 1968 was as follows:-

Primary	...	...	...	7,401
Secondary	..	...	...	4,658
Special	...	...	...	135

Total 12,194

The number of Primary and Secondary Departments in the area on the 31st December 1968 was:-

Secondary	..	...	...	7
Primary	...	...	...	25
Special	...	...	...	1

Total 33

### (b) Independent Schools

Independent schools may make application for school medical and dental inspection and treatment to be made available to their pupils. In Woking one such school has so far made such an application.

No. of Pupils - 283

## 2. MEDICAL INSPECTION

### (a) Routine Medical Inspection

The systematic Routine Medical Inspection by age groups is undertaken in the area as follows:

Primary	(	(i)	On Entry	)	Complete Medical Examination
	(	(ii)	During year in which	)	
	(		age 8 is reached	)	
Secondary	(	(iii)	On Entry	)	Complete Medical Examination
	(			)	
	(	(iv)	During year in which	)	
	(		age 13 is reached (if	)	
	(		more than a year from	)	Eye Test only
	(		last routine inspection)	)	
	(	(v)	During year in which	)	Complete Medical Examination
	(		age 15 is reached	)	

Children are also inspected at any time at the request of the parent or head teacher.

4,740 children were examined at Routine Medical Examinations during the period: parents were present for 3,054 (64.43%) of these examinations.

### (b) Special and re-examinations

Children who may be potential handicapped pupils physically or mentally are supervised and followed up more regularly and children who are receiving treatment or recommended for treatment are re-inspected. During the year, 77 such special examinations and 758 re-examinations were carried out.

(c) General Physical Condition

The general physical condition of a pupil examined at a Routine Medical inspection is determined by the personal assessment of the Inspecting Medical Officer.

Of the 4,740 pupils inspected at Routine Medical Inspections, 29 children were found to be unsatisfactory in general physical condition.

(d) Cleanliness

During 1968 Health Visitors visited schools in the area for the purpose of Cleanliness inspections.

Twenty-two pupils were found to have verminous heads. There were no cases of verminous bodies.

(e) Cases of infectious diseases and contacts

Three hundred and thirty-four pupils suffered from various infectious diseases during the year and 5 pupils who were contacts were also excluded. There were 8 cases of Scarlet Fever, 164 cases of Chickenpox, 60 cases of Mumps and 19 cases of Measles among those with infectious illness.

3. DEFECTS FOUND AT ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the percentage of defects found at Routine Medical Inspections during 1968.

Number of pupils examined	...	...	...	...	5,575
Number of pupils found with defects for treatment	...	...	...	...	727
Percentage of pupils in need of treatment	...	...	...	...	13.43
Number of defects requiring observation	...	...	...	...	2,195
Number of defects requiring treatment	...	...	...	...	774

4. TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

(a) Attendance at School Clinics

Attendances at General Medical and Minor Ailment Clinics during 1968 were as follows:-

Disease	First Attendance	Second and Subsequent Attendances
<b>Skin Diseases</b>		
Ringworm	-	-
Scabies	-	-
Impetigo	-	-
Other Skin Diseases	6	-
<b>Eye Diseases</b>	5	1
<b>Ear Defects</b>	10	-
<b>Other defects and minor ailments</b>	23	4
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>5</b>



In addition, 557 attendances were made for other reasons, including medical examinations for employment, diphtheria immunisation and follow up examinations.

(b) Work carried out at Eye Clinic

The table below gives details of work carried out at Clarence Avenue Eye Clinic during the year:-

Number of attendances . . . . .	939
Number of individual patients examined	684
TREATMENT	
Errors of refraction (Including squint)	677
Glasses prescribed . . . . .	237

(c) Routine Audiometry and Hearing Defect Clinics

The routine testing of hearing of school children age 6 - 7 years is carried out separately by the Audiometrician as part of the routine medical inspection.

Each child is tested individually and an audiogram constructed for those with significant hearing loss. Children failing the tests are followed up and examined by an Assistant Medical Officer. Where necessary they are referred for the opinion of the Special Audiology Clinic or to the hospital services after consultation with the general practitioner concerned.

No. of school children tested by audiometry of whom 150 failed the test	1783
Referred to the Audiology Clinic	15
To the General Practitioner	1
To the E.N.T. Consultant	12
The remainder were kept under observation at the General Medical Clinic or at special medical examinations at school.	

5. SPECIAL FORMS OF TREATMENT

(a) Child Guidance

The Woking Child Guidance Clinic is situated at "Penlee", Claremont Avenue. The catchment area extends to include the greater part of the North-Western Division of Surrey, and the day to day administration of the clinic is controlled by the County Medical Officer.

The table below gives details of Woking pupils who attended the clinic during the year:-

Cases referred during 1968 . . . . .	50
New cases seen . . . . .	40
Discharged during 1968 . . . . .	9
Waiting list 31st December 1968 . . . . .	1



(b) Speech Therapy

Speech Therapists are employed on a part-time basis at Clarence Avenue Clinic, Woking, and "Penlee", Claremont Avenue, Woking. In addition, a Speech Therapist is employed to carry out Speech Therapy at The Park Special Day School.

This service also has a catchment-area which extends beyond the Urban District boundary and is therefore similarly administered centrally by the County Medical Officer.

Details of the work carried out by Speech Therapists during the year are given below:-

No. of Treatment Sessions	...	...	...	430
No. of Consultation Sessions with parents and teachers	...	...	...	32
No. of children treated during the year	...	...	...	229
No. of children discharged during the year				
(a) Cured	...	...	...	27
(b) Improved	...	...	...	35
(c) Other reasons	...	...	...	13
No. under treatment at end of year	...	...	...	111
No. awaiting treatment on 31st December 1968	..	...	...	91

(c) Special Audiology and Hearing Defect Therapy Clinics

In addition to the routine screening for hearing defects at infancy and the routine audiometry of school children at 6 - 7 years, the County Council have appointed a Specialist Audiologist to supervise and co-ordinate the medical services for children with hearing defects.

Dr. Beet, the County Audiologist, conducts a special audiology clinic at which the Audiometrician, Speech Therapist and peripatetic Teacher for the Deaf attend and to which all children with any hearing defect are referred. This clinic is held at "Penlee" each week, on Thursday. During the year, 86 children were referred to this clinic.

Found to have normal hearing	....	.....	64
Found to have impaired hearing needing a hearing aid	...	...	7
Found to have impaired hearing but not needing a hearing aid	...	...	1
Those remaining under supervision not fully assessed at the end of the year.	...	...	24

(d) Convalescent treatment

The Council's scheme provides for free convalescent home treatment in respect of any pupil attending a school, or educational establishment maintained by the Education Authority, or attending an independent school for which school health service facilities have been made available. Pupils may be recommended for such treatment by School Medical Officers up to a period of four weeks.

During 1968 twenty pupils received convalescent treatment under this scheme.

6. DEATHS OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

During the year the death of one school child was reported. The cause of death was leukaemia

7. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

There are two full time and two part-time dental Surgeons employed in the School Dental Service in Woking, two of the clinics being held in Woking and one in Byfleet.

All schools in the area were dentally inspected at least once, and, where possible, twice in the year, and those children who were found to have dental defects were offered treatment at the Clinics or were advised to see their private dental surgeon.

The standard of dental health is steadily improving and, while the incidence of dental decay is still widespread, cases of extensive caries are now very rare and there is a marked fall in the number of extractions required.

Number inspected . . . . .	14,989
Number found to require treatment . . .	5,123
Percentage found to require treatment	34.17
Number of children treated during the year	1,717

DENTAL HEALTH EDUCATION

A vigorous programme of Dental Health Education is carried out throughout the year with posters, talks and films.

ORTHODONTICS

The main clinics are visited once a week by two orthodontists to whom cases of dental irregularities are referred for treatment.

8. EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

49 initial examinations or re-examinations were carried out by School Medical Officers during the period to ascertain the fitness of school children to undertake part-time employment. No child was found to be unfit.

One child was examined during the year to enable him to take part in entertainment. He was found to be fit.

9. IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(a) Diphtheria/Tetanus Immunisation

A comprehensive programme of immunisations against Diphtheria and Tetanus was pursued during the year.

The Diphtheria Immunity Index at the 31st December 1968 in the 5 - 15 age group was 84.38%. This index is the percentage of school children who have, within the last five years, received either their first course of injections or a subsequent reinforcing dose.

(b) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Details are given below of the administration of Poliomyelitis Vaccine to pupils in 5 - 16 age group during 1968.

(i) Complete Primary course by Oral Vaccine	271
(ii) Booster fourth dose by Oral Vaccine	847

(c) B.C.G. (Tuberculosis) Vaccination

The Council has a scheme for voluntary B.C.G. vaccination against T.B. for children age 13 years which has recently been extended to include children approaching that age, school children age 14 or older and students attending establishments of further education.

B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out during 1968

No. Skin tested	...	...	...	...	974
No. found positive	...	...	...	...	44
No. found negative	...	...	...	...	930
No. vaccinated	...	...	...	...	795

10. HANDICAPPED PUPILS

It is the duty of the County Council as an educational authority to make suitable provision for children who are handicapped and who require special educational treatment, since they cannot be educated satisfactorily under the normal conditions of an ordinary school. Many handicapped pupils can receive appropriate education in ordinary schools if suitable special provision is made. Some handicapped pupils require special educational treatment in special schools and hostels.

At the end of the year 151 pupils were on the handicapped pupils register, of which 80 were attending schools provided by the Surrey Education Authority and 38 were placed in independent special schools or similar schools with other Authorities, and 6 were receiving special educational treatment at Hospital, private school or at home. The remaining are in ordinary schools receiving special education or awaiting placement in special schools.

There are two special educational units in the Woking delegated services area, namely The Park School for educationally subnormal pupils, with 120 places for boys and girls 7 - 16 years of age, and the Partially Hearing Unit attached to the Woodlands Infants School with 8 places for boys and girls of infant school age. Children in both these units are all medically examined each year by an Assistant Medical Officer and are also under the supervision of Senior Medical Officers specialising in handicapped children.

In addition special provision is made for special treatment such as Physiotherapy, Speech Therapy and Audiometry to be given at these two units. Children attending special schools not included in the County Educational Scheme are reviewed each year by either a Senior Medical Officer, as above, or by an Assistant Medical Officer.

11. PROMOTION OF HEALTH

(a) Health Education in Schools

Information on health matters in the form of material and advice on the teaching of health subjects has continued to be furnished to teachers and pupils. Each term a special topic has been chosen and the schools informed of all the available material and a special display stand is produced and made available. The work of teachers has been supported by that of Health Visitors and Medical Officers, especially in such subjects as Mothercraft, Parentcraft and Child Care. The special programme of Dental Health Education by Dental Officers and their staff was continued at all Schools.

(b) Provision of meals and milk

The following tables give statistics as to the number of pupils receiving mid-day meals at maintained schools on a day in October 1968.



No. in attendance	No. taking meals	% taking meals at		
		Full cost	Half cost	Free
11,656	8,114	91.15	-	8.85

The number of children taking free milk at school on a day in October 1968 was as follows:-

Maintained Schools	% of total pupils attending school
7,086	87.23

(c) Sanitary inspection of school premises

Sanitary and hygiene inspections of the majority of the schools were completed during the year. These reports are sent to the Head Teachers and a copy sent to the District Education Officer. Improvements to the schools are steadily being effected.



ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

TABLE I

- A .     Routine Medical Inspections .  
         Number of Pupils Inspected and  
         their Physical Condition .
- B .     Special Inspections .  
         Number of Pupils Inspected
- C .     Infestation with Vermin
- D .     Infectious Diseases and Contacts

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

TABLE II

- A .     Defects found at Routine  
         Medical Inspections
- B .     Number of individual pupils  
         found at Routine Medical  
         Inspections to require treatment  
         (excluding uncleanliness and  
         dental diseases)

TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

TABLE III

- A .     Diseases of the skin
- B .     Eye diseases, defective vision  
         and squint
- C .     Diseases and defects of ear,  
         nose and throat .
- D .     Orthopaedic and postural  
         defects
- E .     Other treatment given
- F .     Audiometry - Hearing tests .
- G .     Audiology - Hearing Defects

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

TABLE IV

Dental Inspection and  
Treatment carried out

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

TABLE V

Handicapped pupils at  
31st December, 1968

TABLE I

## A. - ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical condition of Pupils inspected
		Satisfactory
(1)	(2)	(3)
1964 and later	22	22
1963	616	614
1962	722	721
1961	522	518
1960	758	748
1959	166	166
1958	116	116
1957	247	246
1956	425	421
1955	177	174
1954	290	289
1953 and earlier	679	676
TOTAL	4,740	4,711

## B. - SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	77
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	758
TOTAL	...	...	835

## C. - INFESTATION WITH VERMIN

(i)	Number of children examined	...	2060
(ii)	Number of individual pupils found to be infested	...	15
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued	...	NIL
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued	...	NIL

D. - CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND CONTACTS

Disease	Suffering	Excluded on Suspicion	Contacts Excluded	Total Exclusions
Smallpox	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	8	-	1	9
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-
Measles	19	-	-	19
Whooping Cough	2	1	-	3
German Measles	70	-	2	72
Chicken Pox	164	-	2	166
Mumps	60	-	-	60
Jaundice	3	-	-	3
Other contagious diseases	8	-	-	8
TUBERCULOSIS				
Pulmonary	-	-	-	-
Non- pulmonary	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	334	1	5	340

DEFECTS FOUND IN SCHOOL CHILDREN

TABLE II

A. - DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

DEFECT OR DISEASE	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS		SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment	Requiring treatment	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring treatment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Skin</b>	99	182	4	1
<b>Eyes</b>				
(a) Vision	331	398	5	2
(b) Squint	38	30	-	-
(c) Other	6	21	-	-
<b>Ears</b>				
(a) Hearing	39	97	4	6
(b) Otitis Media	15	53	-	1
(c) Other	12	50	-	1
<b>Nose or Throat</b>	32	127	-	1
<b>Speech</b>	47	47	3	1
<b>Lymphatic Glands</b>	3	58	-	-
<b>Heart &amp; Circulation</b>	6	56	-	-
<b>Lungs</b>	19	110	-	4
<b>Developmental</b>				
(a) Hernia	1	13	-	-
(b) Other	14	128	2	1
<b>Orthopaedic</b>				
(a) Posture	17	78	1	2
(b) Feet	33	142	-	2
(c) Other	15	128	-	2
<b>Nervous System</b>				
(a) Epilepsy	3	15	-	-
(b) Other	7	42	-	-
<b>Psychological</b>				
(a) Development	6	50	3	3
(b) Stability	3	124	1	4
<b>Abdomen</b>	4	42	-	-
<b>Other</b>	24	154	3	2



# B. - PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Age Groups Inspected (by year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Table II A.	Total Individual Pupils
1964 and later	-	1	1
1963	31	49	78
1962	40	64	104
1961	43	62	84
1960	55	74	121
1959	19	23	39
1958	8	9	14
1957	27	25	52
1956	35	44	79
1955	6	13	18
1954	9	21	27
1953 and earlier	58	58	110
TOTAL	331	443	727

## TREATMENT OF DISEASES AND DEFECTS

TABLE III

### A. - DISEASES OF THE SKIN

	Number of cases known to have been treated during the year
Ringworm	
(a) Scalp	NIL
(b) Body	NIL
Scabies	NIL
Impetigo	NIL
Other skin diseases	7
TOTAL	7

### B. - EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	23
Errors of refraction(including squint)	958
TOTAL	981
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	237

### C. - DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment:-	
(a) for diseases of the ear	11
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	218
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	11
Received other forms of treatment	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>240</b>
Total number of pupils in school who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-	
(a) in 1968	1
(b) in previous years	27

### D. - ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	51
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51</b>

### E. - OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments	23
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	20
(c) Other than (a) and (b) above	
1. Heart	-
2. Lungs	6
3. Nervous system	-
4. Lymphatic glands	-
5. Development	28
6. Abdomen	39
7. Psychological	-
<b>TOTAL (a) - (c)</b>	<b>116</b>

## F. - AUDIOMETRY - HEARING TESTS

The following table gives details of the number of children tested and the results of investigations of children who failed the test during 1968.

	Routine Examinations	Retests and Specials	Total
(1) No. of children tested	1533	291	1824
(2) No. of children who failed test	121	36	157
(3) Result of investigations by School Medical Officers:-			
(a) No significant hearing loss	73	6	79
(b) No significant hearing loss, but child appears mentally retarded	-	-	-
Deafness due to:-			
(c) Catarrhal condition (with or without inflammation of ear)	22	17	39
(d) Old otitis media	8	5	13
(e) Injury	-	-	-
(f) Other causes	12	5	17
(g) Undetermined cause	6	3	9
(h) Untraced or left district	-	-	-
(i) Already supplied with hearing aids	-	-	-
(j) Investigations remaining to be carried out	-	-	-
	121	36	157
(4) Recommendations			
(a) No action required	32	6	38
(b) For observation only	77	27	104
(c) Referred to Audiology Clinic	11	4	15
(d) Referred to General Practitioner	1	-	1
(e) Referred to E.N.T. Consultant	8	4	12
(f) Special position in class	2	2	4
(g) Hearing aid and supervision by teacher of deaf	1	-	-

G. - AUDIOLOGY - HEARING DEFECTS

Ages	New Cases referred to Audiology Clinic	Not fully assessed by end of previous year	Found to have normal hearing	Found to have remedial hearing loss	Found to have impaired hearing needing hearing aid	Found to have impaired hearing but not requiring hearing aid	Not fully assessed by end of year	Total Examinations at Audiology Clinic during the year
0 - 2	9	-	1	-	1	7	-	-
2 - 5	46	9	49	1	-	5	-	-
5 - 7	13	2	4	2	-	7	-	-
7 - 11	11	2	8	3	1	1	-	-
11+	5	3	2	-	3	4	-	-
TOTAL	84	16	64	6	5	24	-	-



# DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

## TABLE IV

### A. - DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT CARRIED OUT DURING 1968

#### 1. Attendances and Treatment -

First visit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,717
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,127
Total visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,844
Additional courses of treatment commenced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	306
Fillings in permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,195
Fillings in deciduous teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,609
Permanent teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,985
Deciduous teeth filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467
Permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
Deciduous teeth extracted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	571
General anaesthetics	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Emergencies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71
Number of pupils X-rayed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
Prophylaxis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Teeth otherwise conserved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Number of teeth root filled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Inlays	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Crowns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Courses of treatment completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,570

#### 2. Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
New cases commenced during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Cases completed during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Cases discontinued during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
No. of removable appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75
No. of fixed appliances fitted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

#### 3. Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of dentures supplied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

#### 4. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
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#### 5. Inspections

(a) First inspection at school	Number of Pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,774
(b) First inspection at clinic	Number of Pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,215
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,123
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,004
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	708
Number of (c) found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	532

#### 6. Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	940
Sessions devoted to inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	103
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

# HANDICAPPED PUPILS

TABLE V

A. - TABLE SHOWING PARTICULARS OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1968

CATEGORY	Total Handi- capped Pupils	DISPOSAL															
		Recommended Special School or Hostel						Recom- mended special education in ordinary school		Home Tuition		Tuition in Hospital or special Units		Under Review		At home or in Hospital or private School	
		In Special School or hostel			Parents refuse consent	On Waiting List	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	
		Provided by Surrey	Other	Total													
	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	B	G	G
Blind	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially Sighted	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Deaf	2	2	-	2	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Partially Deaf	14	19	1	2	2	3	3	5	-	-	11	14	-	-	-	-	-
Educationally sub-normal	65	29	46	21	1	-	47	21	-	-	5	3	-	-	10	3	1
Epileptic	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Maladjusted	4	2	1	-	3	2	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Physically Handicapped	12	6	-	-	10	2	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	1
Delicate	11	5	9	-	-	4	9	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Speech Defect	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	112	65	58	23	20	12	78	35	-	-	3	2	16	18	1	1	4



